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BY J. [illegible] CO.

THE REMAINS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN LYING IN STATE IN THE CAPITOL.

THE SORROW OF A GREAT PEOPLE.

THE CAPTURE OF AN ASSASSIN.

$1[illegible]0,000 REWARD!

Mr. Seward Rapidly Improving!

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

We are indebted to a friend for a Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 21st, from which we copy the following interesting news:

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S REMAINS IN THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865.

Despite a day of gloom and rain and general discomfort, presenting few allurements to out-door excursions, the people have availed themselves in large numbers, of the opportunity to take a last look at the remains of the late President, now lying in state in the rotunda of the Capitol. From eight A. M., until six P. M., they passed along in an uninterrupted stream, comprising all sexes and colors, representing all classes and conditions.

Not less than thirty thousand people have thus, during the day, come to take their farewell look at the dead face of him who, during his life, could never have realized how deeply he had enshrined himself in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen. Joining the moving column as it passes between the file of soldiers up the steps leading to the eastern entrance, and passing beneath the white pillars wreathed with folds of black crape, and under the shrouded portal, the rotunda is entered silent and sombre.

The feet of the passing multitude fall lightly and reverently on the stone floor, and no one utters a word as he passes by. Windows, high up in the dome, are curtained with black crape, the historical paintings on the wall are veiled with the same material, and the white marble statues are shrouded from head to foot, except that of Washington, which has a crape scarf thrown around the [illegible]

In the centre of the floor, and elevated some eight inches above its level, in a rectangular platform, rests the coffin on its catafalque. Wreaths of choice flowers, placed there for the funeral ceremonies, still adorn the coffin, and along each side of the catafalque are placed two crossed muskets and a sword. At the head and feet is stationed an officer as guard of honor.

Ascending the platform at the end next to the feet, the throng divides and moves on slowly, but without pause, on either side of the coffin. That calm, placid face on which each passer bends his eyes, will leave its image many a day in the memories of the people.

Little children, lifted up by their parents to enable them to see it, will recall the [illegible] when their heads have become grey with the passing years. Upon those features now endeared forever to the nation's heart, how plainly do we trace the impress of the noble, honest, unambitious soul, overflowing with generous impulses and inspired by an all-embracing benevolence.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD FOR THE ASSASSINS.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Major General Dix, New York:—The murderer of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at large.

Fifty thousand dollars reward will be paid by the Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by the municipal authorities or State Executives.

Twenty-five thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of G. A. Alzerott, sometimes called Port Tobacco, one of Booth's accomplices.

Twenty-five thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of David D. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices.

Liberal rewards will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above named criminals or their accomplices.

All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a military commission and the punishment of death.

Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of his murderers.

All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has offered $10,000 reward for the arrest of Booth, it having been stated that he had been seen in that State.

THE PURSUIT OF THE ASSASSIN.

READING, April 20.—I have just seen Mr. Lyon, United States detective officer, from whom I obtained e following relative to the Booth affair: The report at Booth came to Reading on the train is incorrect. e was in Reading all day. The man that recognis- him informed Mr. Lyon of his being in the town, d that he knew him to be Booth. Mr. Lyon, in mpany with Mr. Muller, another detective, immetely proceeded to trace him. They finally traced to the depot, and ascertained that a man answer- the description, had got on the train which had left. The facts were immediately made known Mr. G. A. Nicolls, superintendent of the road, and ffort was made to telegraph to Port Clinton, the telegraph station, but the operator not being a- t, an engine was fired up, and Messrs. Lyon and ler, together with the man who had seen Booth, eeded at full speed to overtake the regular train. did not overtake it, but at Port Clinton were formed that the man described had got off the train , but whether he went on the Catawissa train or ey could not ascertain.

espatch was sent to Tamaqua to the conductor of the train, and in the meantime Port was thoroughly searched. Upon the ri of the train at Tamaqua the conductor ed that the man was on the train, and dispatch was sent to the next station r information, with orders for his de- This morning, at eight o'clock, de- on received a telegram from Con- ght, dated at Catawissa, saying that an came through with him. Mr. Lyon states that he is satisfied the man is Booth. What measures are being taken for his arrest are kept private for obvious reasons.

The following is a description of the party: About 5 feet 8 inches in height, black eyes, black hair, cut short and inclined to curl; short black moustache, had cotton in both ears, wore a white felt hat, and had crape on the left arm, a Lincoln badge in mourning, black frock coat, and common blue military pants.

THE CONSPIRATORS IN MARYLAND.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—It turns out to-day that the reported cavalry fight in Lower Maryland has some foundation. Reliable intelligence received here shows that about one hundred desperadoes are banded together and mounted. It is surmised that they are protecting Booth.

THE REBEL PRISONERS AT POINT LOOKOUT—THE ASSASSINS DENOUNCED.

On Tuesday the rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, through their sergeants of divisions, passed resolutions, representing the voice of 22,000 rebel prisoners, expressing their abhorrence of the assassination of the late President, and their warm sympathy with the distressed family. The resolutions will be sent to the War Department, through General Barnes, the Commandant at Point Lookout.

[Special Dispatch to the Inquirer.]

CAPTURE OF THE ASSASSIN OF MR. SEWARD.

MONOCACY, April 20.—Andrew Atzeroth, the supposed assassin of the Secretary of State, was captured here this morning by a scout of Co. D., First Delaware Cavalry, Captain Solomon Townsend, under the command of Major Artman, two hundred and thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was taken at a place called Germantown, in Montgomery county, while in bed at the house of his cousin, who has also been arrested and held as a witness. Atzeroth is a villainous looking man, and a German by birth. He has been in this country about twenty years, and has resided most of that time at Port Tobacco, on the Potomac.

He is on intimate terms with the Surratt family, and there is but little doubt of his criminality. In his statement to Lieutenant Rankles, who examined him, he was equivocating and unsatisfactory. His statement will be forwarded to headquarters to-morrow. He takes his capture with perfect sang froid, and manifests but little concern. He was forwarded to the Relay House, by Major Artman, heavily ironed and guarded. It was with difficulty that the soldiers could be prevented from lynching him.

BALTIMORE, April 20, midnight.—A despatch from General E. B. Tyler, dated at the Relay House this evening, says: "Sergeant Gemmill, of the First Delaware Cavalry, Capt. Townsend's Company, of my command, has just brought in George A. Atzuratt, one of the assassins of President Lincoln. He has been identified by the detectives who have been pursuing him."

CONDITION OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 20, 2 P. M.—Major General Dix, New York:—The following is the official report from Surgeon General Barnes, of the condition of Secretary Seward and his son, Mr. Frederick Seward, this morning. The deep interest of the American people in the welfare of the great statesman and patriot whose life was assailed by the murderers of President Lincoln, induces me to send you the official morning reports, of the Surgeon-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

April 20, 9, A. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War—Sir:—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State passed a restless night, but is more comfortable this morning. Mr. F. Seward continues to improve slowly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

EVENING BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 9 45, P. M.—Major General Dix, New York:—The evening report of the Surgeon General, as to the condition of Secretary Seward and his son, are as follows:

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, April 20, 9, P. M.—E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War—Sir:—I have the honor to report that there has been a decided improvement in the condition of the Secretary of State to-day. No perceptible alteration in the case of Mr. Frederick Seward.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't,
Signed, J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.
E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REMAINS OF MR. LINCOLN.

The most extensive preparations had been made in Baltimore and Philadelphia for the reception of the remains of Mr. Lincoln. They were received in the former place on the 20th, and were to be received at the latter place on Saturdry.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

The committee of the Union League of New York, who are here, were this morning presented to President Johnson, and delivered the following address:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1865.—To the President of the United States:—Sir—Delegates from the Union League Club of New York, not a party organization, but united by a common principle of loyalty, we have come to pay our last tribute of love and honor to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. We have come also to assure you, as you enter upon your unprecedented task, that amid every difficulty and danger, you may rely upon the same unwavering support that the loyal citizens whom we represent so cordially gave to your lamented predecessor.

Unexpectedly placed by Providence in a position for which the recent past affords no precedent, since President Lincoln knew not the lesson taught to us by his death and by the attempted murder of Mr. Seward, you are called to perfect a national policy that shall restore peace and order to the country, torn by a spirit of rebellion, which, however vanquished in arms, still aims to harrass and destroy the republic, on the one hand, by the secret conspiracies of organized assassins, and on the other, by cunning attempts, under profession of loyalty, to seize again the reins of power.

We are assured, sir, not simply by your words, but by what you have practically accomplished, that you will prove yourself equal to the situation: that you will not shrink from the duties of the Executive of this nation, however pained. They ask no pledge or promise other than those offered by your past career, especially as Military Governor of Tennessee, which you brought back to us free and loyal.

The American people have entire confidence that what has been already accomplished by the sacrifice from which they did not shrink, of their sons and brothers, is not to be lost in any degree by a failure on the part of the Government to execute sternly the great task of justice by the exhibition of mercy to criminals, which may be cruelty to thousands, by any concession to what you have denounced as the greatest of crimes—treason against the nation. The loyal people of New York recognize the fact that upon all who have encouraged the Rebellion or extenuated its guilt, upon all who have connived at the villanies of the Golden Circle, or sought, in the interest of the Rebels, foreign intervention, upon all who have betrayed the true-hearted supporters of the Government rests the responsibility of having prolonged the war, with its fearful waste of blood and treasure, and of having encountered the fiendish spirit which revenges itself for defeat in the field by raids on the border, piracies by sea, riots and arson in our cities, and now by assassinations at the national capital.

We feel assured that, knowing as you do, by personal observation in your own home, the internal spirit of this Rebellion, you will never invest its chief agents with a political control in the States which they have ruined; that you will never permit our loyal countrymen of the South nor the new class of citizens created by this war, whose fidelity and courage have assisted so prominently to crush the Rebellion, to be punished by subjugation to the very traitors from whose unexampled treason they have saved the country. The resolution of the Club that appointed this Committee declared unanimously their belief that the assassination of Abraham Lincoln would intensify the solemn conviction of the American people that the Rebellion, and slavery, its cause, must be terminated by the strong arm of the land without delay, hesitation, or compromise instantly, absolutely and forever.

In behalf, sir, of our Association and ourselves, we reverently invoke upon your Administration the favor of Heaven. And we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, faithfully and respectfully, your fellow-countrymen, John Jay, Jonathan Sturges, Charles Butler, James W. Beekman, Theodore Roosevelt, Frank E. Howe, John A. Weeks, George Cabot Ward, Otis D. Swan, Parker Handy, C. E. Detmold, Legrande B. Connover, Samuel Wetmore.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President replied as follows:

Gentlemen: In reply to you, and through you to the organization which you represent, I can only say, as I have said to others, that your encouragement is peculiarly appropriate at this time. I have been thrown into the position I now occupy by circumstances that you are all familiar with. There has been a great deal done; there is a great deal to do of a complex and difficult character. The circumstances which have occurred are saddening to us all, and no one appreciates them more deeply than I do. But just the other day our President was in the midst of life and the confidence of his countrymen; now he has been removed to that bourne from whence no traveller returns. Under these circumstances I am called to occupy a post of peculiar peril. When we look at the past, and then turn and try to understand the future, we see how much I need the encouragement which you tender in behalf of those you represent; and if I know myself, I am profoundly grateful for it, and return you my hearty thanks.

You have referred to my past history and my connection with this rebellion. In reference to that I can only say that the policy which I have indicated heretofore will be my guide in the future. The idea that justice shall be observed is one which has strongly impressed me, and I must be permitted to remark that the time has come when the nature of crime should be understood in this country, and that, too, by the great mass of the people. We have definitions of crimes in the law books, and penalties are affixed to them. We know that perjury is a crime, that arson is a crime. We know, too, that murder is a crime. All these are crimes, and have penalties affixed. When we look at the present murder, the present assassination, and trace it back to its source, no one can be mistaken as to the spirit from which it emanated.

There is no one but would say, in reference to the individual who has perpetrated this infamous, this diabolical, this barbarious act, that he must suffer the penalty annexed to the offense. Then, if you would say this, that the assassin of a single individual, the murderer of a single man, must suffer the penalty of death, what should be inflicted on him who tries to assassinate a nation, and take away its life? We must consider the nature of the crime and the demands of justice, and not the misery, woe, or ruin of the individual who is guilty. We must look at it in the exercise and carrying out of stern, inflexible justice. The time has come for us to understand that treason is a crime, the highest of crimes: in other words, that all crimes are submerged in treason, and he who has committed treason has committed all crimes.

Please accept my thanks, gentlemen, for the encouragement you have given me, and the aid you offer. Though the task may be difficult, I appreciate it, with an honest and sincere reliance on that Power whose guidance in the struggle is so manifest to us all. No one can doubt that an overruling Providence has controlled the destinies of this country. We may talk of the ability of men, but the progress of this rebellion has shown that they are only instruments in the hands of God. If I know the honest impulses of my heart, when the time comes to act upon measures that come before me, though I may not have the same ability and talent as some, if a hearty obedience to conscientious conviction is worth anything in the administration of the Government, you shall have it. I thank you again, gentlemen, for what you have said, and trust you will bear my thanks to the organization you represent.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER

called on the President to-day, and during a very pleasant interview, he remarked to Mr. Johnson that he believed Jeff. Davis would attempt to flee the country. Mr. Johnson replied that he hoped not.

In obedience to a request from the War Department we refrain from any statement in reference to the arrests in connection with the late tragedy.

ADDITIONAL NEWS—MORE VICTORIES.

Gen. Stoneman makes a report to Gen. Thomas, from Statesville, N. C., on the 18th instant, in which he gives the following account of his late operations:

I have the honor to report the following as the result of our operations since my last dispatch from Boone, N. C.

From Boone it became necessary to cross the Blue Ridge into the Yadkin River bottom, in order to obtain supplies for men and horses. There we were detained three days by freshet. From thence we struck for Christiansburg.

On the route I detached Col. Miller with a portion of his brigade to Wytheville, and Major Wagner, with a portion of the 15th Pennsylvania, Palmer's Brigade, to Big Lick. The three points were struck almost simultaneously.

Col. Palmer attacked, and after some fighting, captured Wytheville, destroyed the depot of supplies at that point, and also at Mair's Meadow. Major Wagner, after striking the railroad at Big Lick, pushed on toward Lynchburg, destroying on his way the important bridges over the Big and Little Otter, and got to within four miles of Lynchburg. With the main body I effectually destroyed the road between New River and Big Lick, and then struck for Greensborough, on the North Carolina Railroad. Arrived near Salem, N. C., I detailed Palmer's Brigade to destroy the bridges between Danville and Greensborough, and between Greensborough and Yadkin River, and the large depots of supplies along the road.

This duty was performed with considerable fighting, the capture of 400 prisoners, and to my entire satisfaction. With the other two brigades, Brown's and Miller's and the artillery, under the command of Lieut. Reagan, we pushed for Salisbury, where we found about 3,000 troops under the command of Major General W. M. Gardner, and 14 pieces of artillery under command of Col. (late Lieut.-Gen.) Pemberton.

The whole formed behind Grant's Creek, about two miles and a half from Salisbury. As soon as a proper disposition could be made, I ordered a general charge along the entire line, and the result was the capture of the whole fourteen pieces of artillery, 1,364 prisoners, including 53 officers.

All the artillery and 1,364 prisoners are now with us. The remainder of the force was chased through and several miles beyond the town, but scattered and escaped into the woods.

We remained at Salisbury two days, during which time we destroyed 15 miles of railroad track and the bridges toward Charlotte, and then moved to this point. From here we shall move to the south side of the Catawba River, and be in position to operate toward Charlotte and Columbia, or upon the flank of an army moving south.

The following is a partial list of the public property captured north of Salisbury and destroyed by us:

Four large cotton factories and 7,000 bales of cotton; four large magazines containing 10,000 stand of small arms and accoutrements, 1,000,000 rounds of small arm ammunition 1,000 rounds of fixed artillery ammunition and 7,000 pounds of powder, 35,000 bushels of corn, 50,000 bushels of wheat, 160,000 pounds of cured bacon 100,000 suits of gray uniforms and clothing, 250,000 army blankets, 20,000 pounds of harness leather, 10,000 pounds of saltpetre, also a very large amount of sugar, salt, rice, and other stores and medical supplies, valued by the Rebel medical director at $100,000 in gold. In addition to the arsenals at Salisbury the military was being fitted up, and was filled with machinery sent from Raleigh and Richmond all of which was destroyed.

The depots along the route traversed by our various parties have furnished us with abundance. The number of horses and mules captured and taken along the road I have no means of estimating. I can say, however, that we are much better mounted than when we left Knoxville.

We have a surplus of lead, animals, and sufficent besides to haul off all of our captures, mount a portion of the prisoners, and about a thousand contrabands, and this after crossing Stone Mountain once and the Blue Ridge three times, and a march made by headquarters since the 20th of last month of 500 miles, and much more by portions of the command.

CAPTURE OF COLUMBUS AND OTHER PLACES.

It is reported in the Savannah *Herald* that Columbus, Ga., was captured on Thursday week, by Thomas' cavalry, after a severe fight. Four or five hundred of Forrest's men were captured by Gen. Thomas. Eufala, Ala., was also captured, and Montgomery was also reported to have been captured.

IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT—TRADE RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON,
April 13, 1865—6 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

This department, after mature consideration and consultation with the Lieutenant General upon the results of the recent campaigns, has come to the following determinations, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders, to be immediately issued:

First.—To stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States.

Second.—To curtail purchases for arms, ammunition, Quartermaster and Commissary supplies, and reduce the expenses of the military establishment in its several branches.

Third.—To reduce the number of general and staff officers to the actual necessities of the service.

Fourth.—To remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce, so far as may be consistent with public safety.

As soon as these measures can be put in operation, it will be made known by public orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE ORDER SUSPENDING TRADE OPERATIONS IN CERTAIN STATES REVOKED.

Hdqrs Armies of the United States,
In the Field, Virginia, April 11, 1865.

Special Order, No. 74.—Second paragraph of Special Orders, No. 48, of the date of March 10, 1865, from these headquarters, suspending trade operations within the State of Virginia, except that portion known as the Eastern shore, and the States of North Carolina and South Carolina and that portion of the State of Georgia immediately bordering on the Atlantic, including the city of Savannah, until further orders is hereby revoked.

By command of Lieut. GEN. GRANT.
T. S. Bowers, Assistant Adjutant General.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT COLORED GIRL WHO HAS had experience as a nurse and who is capable of taking charge of two small children. A good home and good wages will be paid one who can come well recommended. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 24-tf

STRAYED.

A BLACK HORSE BROKE LOOSE ON THE night of the 22nd, on Newbern street, three squares east of the Capitol. A suitable reward will be paid the finder by reporting at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 24-tf

[For the Progress.]

MEETING OF ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

At a meeting of the officers and men, of the 112th Reg't. Ill. Vol. Inf., held in the camp of said regiment yesterday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, which you will please publish, and oblige:

WHEREAS, We the officers and members of the 112th Reg't. Ill. Vol. Inf., have heard with most profound sorrow of the death of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, who was assassinated at Ford's Theatre in the city of Washington, on the night of the 14th instant:

AND WHEREAS, Mr. Lincoln was an honest and distinguished citizen of our own beloved State; and it is due to his memory and to his many virtues, that we should give expression to the sentiments of respect and confidence entertained for him, not only as a great and good man, but as a pure and exalted patriot, and an able, faithful, honest Executive of the Nation's Will; therefore be it,

Resolved, That in the death of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, Illinois has lost an invaluable and distinguished citizen; the United States a pure, wise, earnest and faithful Chief Magistrate, and the world a noble and devoted champion of liberty and free government.

Resolved, That while we have no fears as to our final success in the great work of preserving the Government, a work in which Mr. Lincoln has so ably, earnestly and faithfully labored during his remarkable administration, and for which he has fallen by the hands of a wicked and cowardly assassin in the very hour of triumph and of rejoicing; that we deeply regret and deplore the sad event as a great national calamity, believing as we do, that his great, good sense, his remarkable prudence and discretion; his perfect unselfishness, his preeminent ability to act free from passion or prejudice, and his earnest devotion to the great interests of the whole people and country, and high qualities now so much needed in restoring the country to a peaceful and prosperous condition after four years of bloody, cruel civil war.

Resolved, That we shall ever hold the name and fame of Abraham Lincoln as dear to the American people, and we most devoutly thank Almighty God that he was permitted to live until the hour of final triumph over the enemies of his country was dawning upon the nation; when the great work of suppressing the Southern rebellion was so fully accomplished as to give promise of early peace, and that he only fell by the hand of the assassin when the measure of his fame was full.

Resolved, That we have no language to express our detestation and abhorence of the vile perpetrator of the black and fearful crime of murdering a great and good man, whose devotion to his country, and whose pure and exalted patriotism could have been the only incentives, but we feel more than ever devoted to the great principles which guided him in his Administration, and, if possible, more determined to maintain the glorious cause of our Country, for which he has sacrificed his noble life.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved and deeply afflicted family, and to the whole country our sincere and unfeigned sympathies in this great calamity and sorrow visited upon them. And commending them to a kind and merciful God in the hour of their deep grief, trust they may find consolation in knowing that when he died the great work of his life was well accomplished, and his fame immortal.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the family of Mr. Lincoln and that they be published in the Chicago Journal and other Illinois papers.

B. S. BOND, Lt. Col.,
Chairman.

B. F. THOMPSON, Sec'y.
Raleigh, N. C., April 23, 1865.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Dep't North Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 21, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS,
No. 37.

COLONEL G. F. GRANGER, 9th MAINE INFANTry, commanding 3d Brig., 2d Div., 10th Army Corps, is hereby assigned to duty as Post Commander, Raleigh, N. C.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
A. A. General.

April 25-tf

Head Quarters Department North Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 24th, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS,
No. 40.

THE ARMY OF THE OHIO WILL BE PREPARED to march at 6 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday the 26 h inst., except Colonel Granger's Brigade, 10th Army corps, and the Reserve Artillery Brigade, which will remain on duty in this city as part of the permanent garrison of Raleigh.

By Command of
MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD,
J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

COL. G. F. GRANGER,
Post Commandant, Raleigh, N. C.

April 25 tf

Head-Quarters Division 10th A. Corps,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 20th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 4.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH III, SPECial Field Orders No. 35, C. S., from Headquarters Department of North Carolina, the 3rd Brigade, Col. Geo. F. Granger, 9th Maine Vols. commanding, will occupy and garrison the city of Raleigh, relieving the guards now on duty from other commands.

Colonel Granger will execute the duties now being performed by General Stiles.

Lieut. Col. S. M. Zent, commanding 13th Ind. Vols., will perform the duties of Provost Marshal, relieving Col. Warner, of the 23d Army Corps.

By command of
BREVET MAJ. GEN. A. AMES,
CHAS. A. CARLETON, Maj. and A. A. G.

April 24 tf.

Head Quarters Post of Raleigh.
APRIL 22nd, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 1.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 37, from Hd Qrs Dp't. of N C Army of the Ohio, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Raleigh.

In assuming command of this Post, the undersigned announces to the citizens, with whom he will be brought into close contact from the nature of his office, that it is his earnest desire to promote in every way in his power, the welfare of the city, to protect the persons and property of peaceable citizens, and to preserve order and quiet within the limits of the Post. And everything that is practicable will be done to bring about this result.

G. F. GRANGER,
Col. Commanding Post.

April 24 tf.

Headquarters, Post of Raleigh,
April 23, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

THE COLONEL COMMANDING BEING DESIROUS of promoting the welfare of the citizens of Raleigh and preserving the health of the city, proposes to police the streets and public grounds within the limits of this Post as thoroughly as possible.

All citizens are requested, as a necessary sanitary precaution, to carefully police their private grounds and prevent as far as possible the accumulation of refuse matter about their premises. All such accumulation that is unavoidable will be carted out of the city every Saturday if placed in piles on the street in front or near of each house every Friday evening.

Major George B. Dyer, Health Officer, will visit and inspect all the public grounds and streets, and all private premises, reporting their condition, if dirty, at these Headquarters.

The Commanding Officer of the Post sincerely hopes that the citizens of Raleigh will do all in their power to assist in preserving the cleanliness and health of the city.

G. F. GRANGER,
Col. Comd'g Post.

April 22-tf